VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0368701

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SWATI SHARMA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26 August 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

BHAI JOGA SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL,

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Theatre forms in India have evolved since ancient times showcasing the socio-political background of the society.

THEATRE FORMS REFLECT IDEALS AND EMOTIONS -

i) They have showed the condition of classes in society

ii) The ancient theatre form built upon secular dimensions.

eg - Jogimara cave painting shows theatre form

iii) The theatre forms have been instrumental in showcasing the impacts of policies

iv) Theatre forms dealt with evoking societal ideals

(eg) - Abhijnanashakuntalam by Kalidas - as a play show the situation prevailing in society.

THEATRE FORMS SHOWCASING INDIVIDUAL ROLE IN COMMUNITY -

i) The place of women was delineated as one faced with evil practices of sati, purdah.

ii) The ruler was given a prominent role in society

iii) The brahmanical supremacy was endorsed using play.

iv) Plays such as Sangam literature were performed to showcase social roles.

Hence, theatre art forms were significant in tracing the history of traditional India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The construction of stupa not only showed architectural ~~imp~~ excellence but also evoked ideals of religion.

Sanchi stupa was constructed during Mauryan period in 4 cen BC to keep the relics of dead.

The HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF SANCHI STUPA -

i) It was constructed as a means to propagate the ideals of state.

ii) It showed the rise of Buddhism in the subcontinent

The ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE OF SANCHI STUPA -

i) The stupa finds its mention in

Buddhist works. It consisted of harmika, anda, and a pedestrian path showing Buddhist ideals

ii) The torans were decorated with Queen Mayadevi's dream - showing the Buddha's meeting.

Sanchi Stupa is instrumental in INSPIRING FUTURE ARCHITECTURE -

i) In the Satvahana era, the rock cut stupas came into existence

(eg) - Amravati stupa

ii) The upturned dome was used in many regional and imperial architectures

iii) Decorated torans and boundary walls were used in temple architecture

Sanchi stupa was one of the marvels that ancient India produced.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The revolutionary activities in Indian national movement came into picture in 1920s. Bhagat Singh was the watershed in rise of revolutionary activities.

Bhagat Singh's REVOLUTIONARY IDEOLOGY was -

i) Based on ideals of socialism

ii) It wanted to free the nation by attacking on pillars of state

iii) It believed in individual activities (Irish nationalists)

The GOALS OF REVOLUTION set by Bhagat Singh -

(1) Make the deaf hear - The revolutionaries ~~were~~ wanted to make

the Britishers listen to the plight of Indians

(ii) They did not wanted mere dominion status but freedom for the nation

(iii) They wanted to create a just state that did not exploit the masses

Hence, The REVOLUTIONARY GOALS WERE ACHIEVED USING → (FORMS)

i) Individual activities to prevent collective failure

ii) Throwing bomb on the state's organs that were corrupt and unjust. eg. - Central assembly

iii) Dacoities

(eg) - Kakori robbery

iv) Youth engagement (eg) - Hindustan Republican association.

The revolutionaries were instrumental in showing the power of Indian youth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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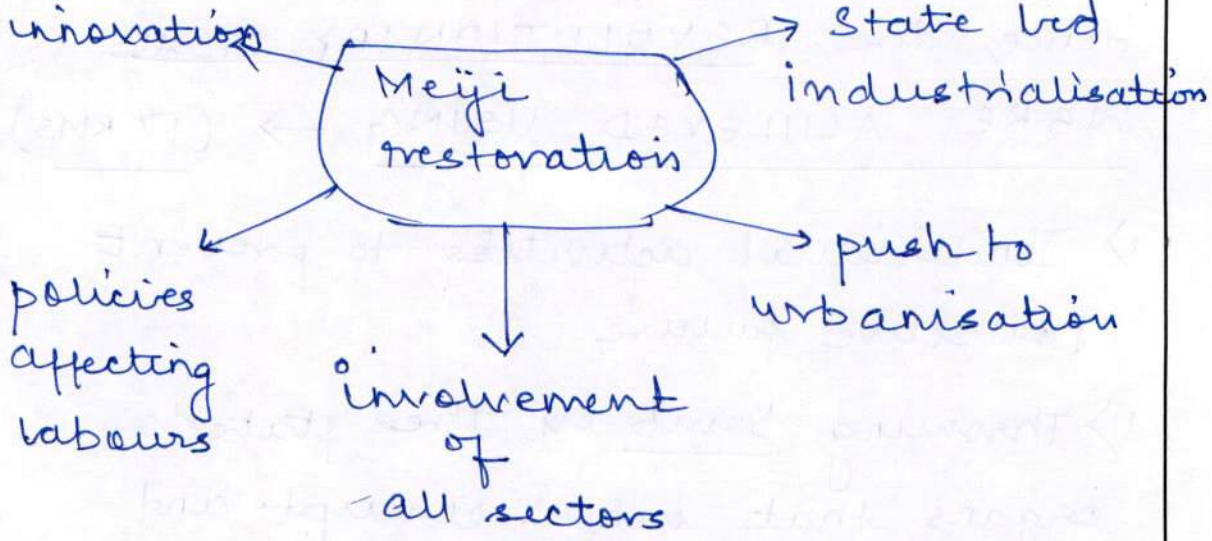
Meiji restoration in Japan refers to the fast industrialisation phase in Japan after the England's industrial revolution



The FACTORS THAT LED TO MEIJI RESTORATION -

(1) Colonial legacy and low development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Unity ~~and~~ among the citizens

(3) Economic underdevelopment

(4) Rural economy

(5) Aim to become a global power

SIGNIFICANCE TO JAPAN -

I) It made use of Japan's demographic force to achieve high growth rate

II) It acheived a flourishing fishing sector

III) It is considered as one of Asian superpower

Japan's industrialisation differed from England's industrialisation in phase and method.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The idea of nation evolved in Europe after the fall of feudalism and establishment of constitutional monarchy

NATION IS AN IMAGINED COMMUNITY due to various factors –

(1) It is not only bound by territorial boundaries but also feeling of unity. (eg) – USA under Churchill

(2) It has a shared history and common story of ancient culture (eg) – colonialism led to emergence of ~~Germany~~ Italy as a nation state

(3) It is also bound by political oneness/unity (eg) – Mussolini Italy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The BASIS OF INDIA AS A NATION –

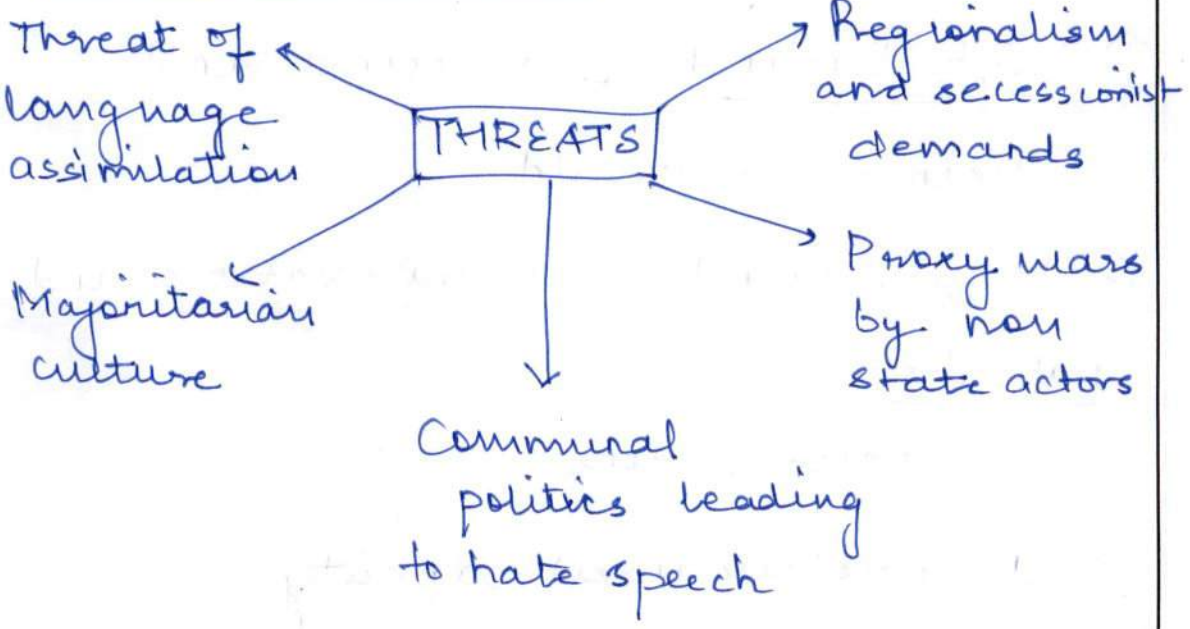
i) common history and struggle against colonialism

ii) Diversity of cultures bounded by unity of nation with democratic spirit

iii) Geographical territorial boundary

iv) Feeling of oneness despite various regional pockets

However, there are THREATS TO INDIAN NATIONHOOD –



India as a nation stands strong as salad bowl model showcasing unity and integrity.

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's pharmaceutical industry is 16th by value and 3rd by volume. The average growth rate during (1991 - 2019) has been around 7-8%.

The INDUSTRY's GROWTH HAS BEEN DUE TO -

① High demand of vaccines and medicines to world

② Large number of innovations and patents

eg - polio vaccine

③ Infrastructural capacity

④ Labour to aid the development - 2nd largest populous nation (1947 - 2023)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INDUSTRY

① ECONOMY

- The industry has aided the export growth of nation

- It has reduced the reliance on economies for major production, however API still stands at 70% imports

② PUBLIC HEALTH

- India eradicated four major communicable vaccinat preventable diseases - eg - polio, yaws
- India vaccine coverage increased
- High costs for treatment such as MRI, cancer, reduced

Pharma sector has the potential to become largest manufacturing hub being a sunrise sector

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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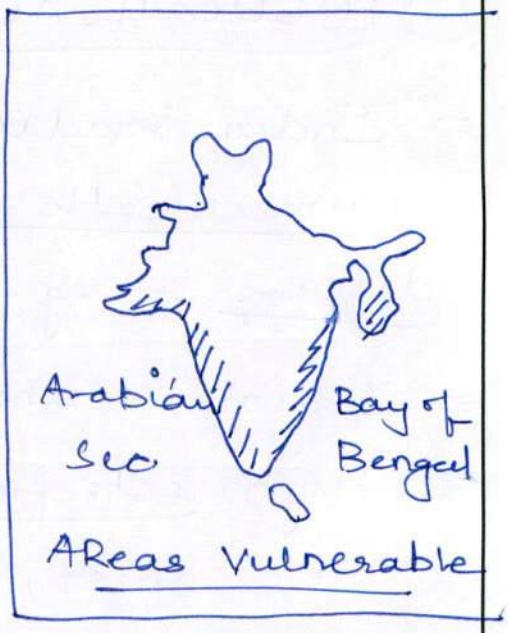
~~From~~ 8100 km of coasts of Indian Subcontinent, around 10% of world's cyclones occur.

The Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than Arabian sea –

① The surface water temperature is more than Arabian sea

② It engages into ~~large~~ less water variation aiding low pressure system

③ The salt density is low in Bay of Bengal.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The tropical cyclones decrease during SOUTH WEST MONSOON -

(1) There is formation of low pressure at the ITCZ.

(2) There is high movement of wind towards the continent.

(3) The humidity is absorbed by winds to fall as on shore winds

(4) The land is more heated than water leading to creation of relative high pressure at oceans.

Tropical cyclones should be tackled using the disaster risk reduction under sendai framework.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are a feature of endogenic ~~ex~~ forces that bring the molten lava on the surface.

VOLCANOES ARE DESTRUCTIVE IN NATURE -

① They lead to loss of lives and property

② The ashes of volcanoes can contain global warming potential

③ They may lead to destruction of biodiversity

④ They can lead to changed landforms eg - Indonesia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However, they are CRITICAL FOR HUMAN EXISTENCE

(1) They prevent warming of earth's inner core – degassing

(2) They have negative warming due to formation of nuclei

(3) They help in formation of fertile tracts of soil

eg – Deccan traps – black soil cotton cultivation

(4) They aid in bringing some important minerals to crust

eg – granite.

Volcanoes are a boon and bane for human existence.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism is the feeling of importance towards regional identity than national unity.

The CAUSES OF REGIONALISM -

(1) RELATIVE DEPRIVATION -

- feeling of low economic development
- cultural deprivation
  (eg) - Maratha regionalism
- linguistic and religious deprivation
  (eg) - demand for Khalistan on basis of religion
- sons of soil doctrine
  (eg) - jobs for locals to increase income.

However, regionalism can also be

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

due to other factors -

(1) Demand of state autonomy
(eg) - North east.

(2) Secessionist trends for new state

(3) Separatist feelings
(eg) - demand for Nagalim

Regionalism can be countered by -

i) Democratisation of powers

ii) Involvement of zonal councils, National Integration Councils

iii) Spreading ~~asculura~~ national sentiments to remove majoritarian fears

Regionalism should never be a threat to nation's unity and integrity.

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Education is a means for empowerment.
SDG4 demands education - quality and affordable for all.

ISSUES IN EDUCATION

1) Bullying
- on basis of castes - lower dalit boys discriminated
- college campus
  eg - IIT Bombay incident
- physically disabled - around 1.7% of total children are physically disabled

ii) School violence
- cases of violence on basis of religion and caste in rural areas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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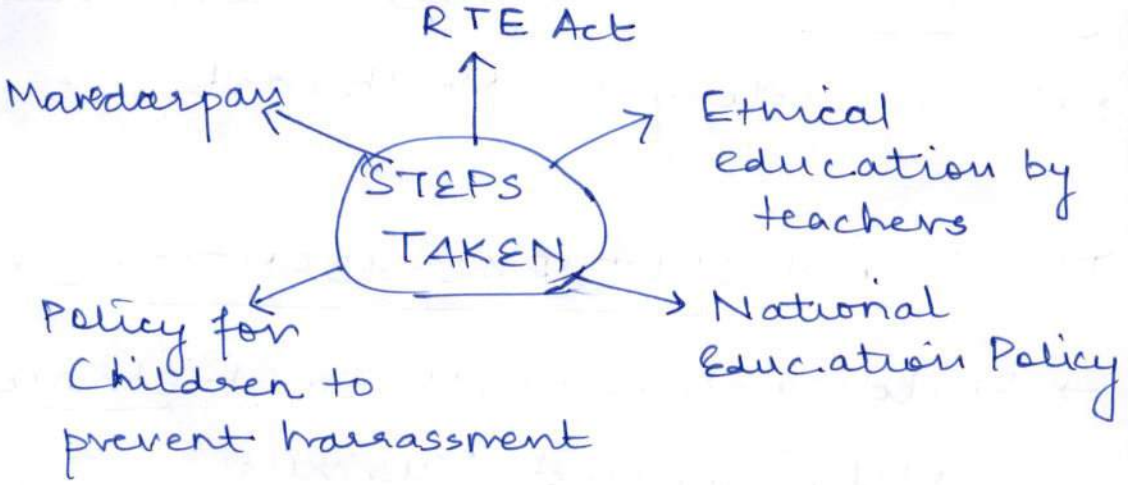
- Violence against female students - sexual harrasment
- use of punishment than reformation



Further STEPS THAT CAN BE TAKEN →

1. Involving value education
2. Teachers to spend more time in building social cohesion and avoid rote learning
3. Field trips to bring unity.
4. Kothari commission recommendations Education of children is the need of hour to bring inclusivity in education.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom kingdom is the marvel of North east. It played a significant role in history of North east.

It shaped CULTURAL IDENTITY -

→ Building one north east ethnic identity against Mughals

→ Books written in local language

→ Religious practices adopted from brahmanism was intermixed

It also played a role in building HISTORICAL IDENTITY -

→ The leader of Ahom kingdom showed strength against Mughal

and British

→ The identity shaped politics of North east

The legacy of Ahom kingdom is followed till date in various manifestations. –

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian national movement was the most spectacular mass movement that involved almost all the sections of society.

The CAPITALIST CLASS played a NOMINAL ROLE IN BEGINNING -

i) They believed that British rule provided free market economy base on profit

ii) Their interests did not align with the Congress interests of state led development

iii) The concerns of capitalist class was not addressed by the programmes of congress.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(eg) – the workers rights were addressed with formation of AITUC but not any such development was taken up for capitalist class.

iv) Three leaders of INC were majorly from the non-capitalist sections.

In the wake of Gandhian mass struggle, later in 1940s, the CAPITALIST CLASS STARTED SUPPORTING NATIONAL MOVEMENT –

① The INC (Congress) started involving their concerns in the movement

② National Planning Committee formed in 1938 later showed involvement of capitalists in the planning process.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) The capitalists extended aid and finance for the local struggles

(4) Some capitalists even called for state led industrialisation for development after ~~1947~~ independence

(5) The Quit India Movement was a breakthrough with Gandhi's call for last struggle for Indian independence

eg - Gandhi called capitalists to join hands with INC

(6) The earlier methods of boycott, picketing, worker strikes were not mostly directed against British factories

Hence, there was a growth in consciousness of capitalists in later period that led to change in strategy

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Press was used as a significant means to propagate national ideology and awake national consciousness.

The Press EVOLVED in INDIA -

(1) Printing press was introduced in ~~early~~ 18th century for converting the religious texts

(2) The first newspaper published in English Language - by James Augustus Hickey

(3) The press was later used as a means to write critically on British policies and acts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Press was used as a means during World War I and II.

(5) Metcalfe act acted as a liberator of press

The press in India was impacted by REPRESSIVE POLICIES of BRITISH

- Registration of Press Act
- Vernacular Press Act
- Sedition introduced Sec 124
- Ban on publications

However, the PRESS STILL HAD PLAYED AN INSTRUMENTAL ROLE -

(1) Political awakening and consciousness during the Moderate phase of struggle

eg - Dadabhai Naoroji used press for showing plight of India
- swarajists used press

(2) Exposing the oppressive policies

of British.

eg - press release on activities of judicial magistrates

(3) showing the myth of benevolence

eg - drain of wealth theory and economic critique was spread using press

(4) Cultural and national unity

eg - library movements sprang up in regions to build a national unity

(5) Social practices - press was used as a constructive means during Gandhian phase to show evils of society.

Hence, press as a means had significant impact on building the national struggle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Desert landforms are characterised by geographical conditions of deficit rainfall and low productivity.

The FORMATION OF DESERTS are due to VARIOUS FACTORS -

i) Presence of cold currents -
The cold currents produce a dessicating effect leading to arid conditions at the region.
(eg) - Peruvian current leads to formation of Atacama desert

ii) Offshore winds are responsible for decreased humidity levels and dryness

iii) Subtropical high pressure belts

between 30° - 60° N and S of equator leads to formation of desert due to high pressure and low ~~humity~~ humidity → decreased rainfall.

iv) Rainshadow area - Deserts are also formed due to their location in rain shadow area

eg - Thar desert in rainshadow of Aravallis ridge

v) Presence of landlocked regions can also lead to formation of deserts.

DESERT HAS VARIOUS LANDFORMS -

① Barchans are a major feature of sandy deserts that can show the direction of wind, due to deposition.

② Inselbergs are found in deserts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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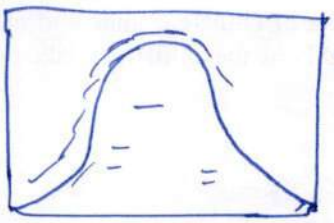
that look like mountain structures due to erosion



→ INSELBERG

③ Mushroom pedestal rocks are found in hot deserts; Where the rocks are eroded easily at the bottom – due to erosion

④ The desert landforms also consist of pediplains found at the base of mountains present at desert regions

⑤ Deflation hollows can be found at desert which when deposited with water forms an oasis.

Though aridity and low productivity, desert landforms host a number of flora and fauna that ~~can~~ add to biodiversity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mountains are formation of orogenic plate movements that give rise varied biodiversity and landforms.

These are fragile and vulnerable to IMPACTS OF →

1) CLIMATE CHANGE

- The melting of glaciers due to rising temperatures.
- Anomaly where melting and freezing of glaciers are varied
  (eg) - Karakoram anomaly
- Decreasing albedo of glaciers leading to high insolation
- cloud bursts at himalayas have increased.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ii) Anthropogenic interventions

- Land subsidence due to activities such as fracking, mining, etc
  (eg) - Joshimath land subsidence
- Building of hydroelectric projects leading to changed water level and river courses
- Unsustainable tourism leading to loss of biodiversity and ~~flora~~ species
  (eg) - plastics form around 50% of ~~waste~~ collected at mountains
- Land slides and earthquakes due to damming of rivers disturbing ~~loss~~ lives and property

In order to protect the mountain ecosystem, several INITIATIVES have been taken -

i) National Mission on Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem under NAPCC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ii) Research and development centres to understand the impact of change.

iii) Funding for green growth and sustainable living

iv) Rehabilitation policies for those who suffer from the hazards

v) Bilateral initiatives and global practices

eg - NISAR satellite for cryosphere surveillance

- Signatory to ozone depleting substances to improve albedo.

Further STEPS THAT CAN BE TAKEN to restore mountain ecosystem -

(1) Building circular developmental economy focusing on 4R

(2) Involving citizen participation in environmental assessment (EIA)

(3) Reducing climate change and introducing sustainable living

Mountains are lifebreath of nation's economy hosting water resources and ecological diversity

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand resources in India are a major contribution to manufacturing sector of economy.

The unsustainable management of sand resources → are due to following reasons -

i) Over mining of sand to aid the construction activities

ii) Lack of surveillance and monitoring on level of sand extracted

iii) Illegal auctions due to crony capitalism and red tapism

iv) Lack of data on how much sand has to be extracted according to various seasons

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

v) Rising population and urbanisation

The unsustainable management of sand resources can have adverse -

IMPACTS

(1) It can lead to changed river courses leading to floods and disasters such as cyclones

(2) It may lead to loss of habitats for species connected ~~on the~~ to the region

(3) It can lead to groundwater degradation and pollution.

(4) It can lead to loss of minerals

eg - thorium is found in monazite sands in coastal areas

(5) It may lead to increased deficit due to mitigation of disasters,

increased import of minerals.

The Government has taken several STEPS for sustainable sand mining -

- → National Mineral Policy 2019
- → Checks on extraction of resources
- → Auction based mining.

FURTHER, REMEDIAL MEASURES that can be taken -

i) Building plans for sustainable use of sand

ii) Manufactured sand (m-Sand) to be used as alternative

iii) Monitoring on illegal sand mafias

iv) Putting sand as a subject in concurrent list ~~can~~

v) Involvement of local bodies.

Any mineral resource should be used sustainably to maintain its existence and achieve growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lithium production is of vital importance for a renewable and circular economy.

The MAJOR LITHIUM PRODUCTION COUNTRIES

→ USA accounts for around 70% of lithium production

→ Russia accounts for 40% palladium,
Ukraine has huge deposits of lithium

→ The Latin American Countries constitute Lithium triangle – Chile, Argentina, Bolivia

→ India has low deposits of lithium

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The LITHIUM PRODUCTION is scattered ~~and~~ around the world -

GEO-POLITICAL ASPECTS -

(1) No one country can have full production chain of lithium production

(2) The global supply chains are disturbed due to geopolitical tensions. eg - Ukraine war

(3) The lithium production requires expertise and innovation

(4) The resources are also scattered.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

(1) Mining of lithium is water extensive in nature.

- around 30 litres for 1 kg of lithium

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) It can lead to disasters and hazards.

(eg) - lithium mining in Himalayas

(3) It impacts the biodiversity of the region

(4) It leads to displacement of population

However, looking at significance of Lithium in electric vehicles, semiconductor, mobiles, Government has taken steps →

→ Building bilateral relations with Latin america

→ Involving research & dev

→ PLI for semiconductors

Lithium production is a vital progress needed to achieve net neutrality by 2070

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Youth in India are considered as a demographic asset. According to UN estimates, by 2030, average Indian would be 25 years old.

The youth is IMPACTED BY THE IMPACTS OF GLOBALISATION -

i) Increased political awareness -

- Globalization has allowed youth to contribute to multilateral and international forums.

(eg) - UN Youth contributes to development of Global South.

ii) Economic opportunities

- Globalization has added to new job opportunities and skills for youth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(eg) - India Skills Report 2023 show how globalisation has aided STEM ~~stem~~ education

iii) Inclusivity in society

- The youth identity has become inclusive with greater acceptance

(eg) - LGBTQ+ has been raising acceptability worldwide

iv) Social movements -

- Youth has been using forces of globalisation - social media, digital technology - to change the society ills

(eg) - #metoo movement changed ~~the~~ the hidden women's exploitation

v) Cultural glocalisation -

- Youth has been playing a major role in showcasing Indian culture

(eg) - yoga, Kathak on international platforms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, globalisation has also negatively impacted the youth identity

- Discrimination based on races
- Generation gap
- Adoption of western culture
- Mental health impacted
- Changing values towards extremism, drugs, etc

The youth can play a major role in development of a nation. Hence, major measures for their development

→ Policy measures
eg - National Youth Policy

→ Improving educational and health indicators - capacity development

→ Involving civil society in addressing problems such as suicides, alcoholism

Youth can help in aiding the amrit kaal and achieve status of developed nation by 2047

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to UN Population Fund, India has crossed to become the most populous nation with huge demographic dividend.

NFHS 5 shows that fertility rate in India has declined to national average of 2.0 :-

→ Increased education and awareness
→ Increased access to reproductive contraceptives
→ Increasing burden of economic resources → less children preferred

India is set to witness the demographic bulge from 2005 and it will last till 2055 - according to UN estimates.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The present demographic concerns are -

i) Skills and education

ii) Health - address hunger -

iii) Income and jobs - high unemployment in ~~rural~~ urban areas - CMIE

The FUTURE DEMOGRAPHIC CONCERNS

i) Ageing population -

- The dependency ratio is set to rise after 2050
- The senior citizens can rise to 9% by 2050.
- As less number of children as born, a woman in her reproductive phase is estimated to produce one or ~~less~~ more children

ii) Social security system

- Increased fiscal deficit of state

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

due to high committed expenditure on pensions

- Limited access of physically disabled PWD to social security
- Scattered insurance policies
- Lack of universal health coverage

However, STEPS CAN BE TAKEN TO involve of demographic dividend in an optimal manner.—

i) Involving jobs at social sector- education, health

ii) Using NITI aayog health policies recommendations for insurance

iii) Labour intensive sectors push

iv) Reducing dependency ratio by balancing development and fertility

National Population Policy can be first step towards achievement of outcomes of demographic bulge.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Around 31% of Indian population lives in urban areas. This is set to reach 35% by 2030. - UN Population Fund.

Urban poors constitute a majority in urban areas. Their welfare are concerned around

ISSUES OF

- unemployment - CMIE shows 7.8% urban unemployment
- sanitation and housing facilities
- sub optimal condition of urban local bodies
- infrastructural deficits
- water scarcity
- social evils - theft.
- slums increased

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

THE WELFARE OF URBAN POOR NEEDS CENTRE STAGE —

I) Low level of income - With around 2/3 of urban population cannot afford minimum pay

II) Food security - urban poors are multidimensionally poor, with less food affordability

III) Migrated population - most of the urban poors are migrated due to pull factors of urban areas from rural areas

IV) There has been increase in urbanisation of poverty

V) Low level of political participation

VI) Low social security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Government has taken steps

- Ayushman Bharat Yojana
- Ration portability (ONORC)
- PM Awas Yojana
- Svanidhi, MSMEs

However, STEPS than can be FURTHER TAKEN -

1. Imposing norms to check financial conditions of municipalities
2. ARC 6th Report on urban citizen centric infrastructure - infrastructure, water, sanitation
3. Universal Basic Income (UBI) for social security
4. Engaging labour intensive and semi skilled workers

Urban regions can be growth of nation's road to development.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0368701

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SWATI SHARMA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26 AUGUST 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre BHAI JOGA SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL, JHANDEWALAN

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups in India have played a significant role in decreasing the gap of ineffective governance.

The ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURE GROUPS in India has –

i) Enhanced public participation

→ They have led movements to protect the ecological flora and fauna

→ They have exposed the implementation lax in policies

eg – Forest Rights Acts lack around 45% tribals to get their rights

→ the Chipko movement showed how Forest Policy ~~is~~ that underlines

33% forests area under India can get disturbed

→ Appiko movement showed participation in Western ghats region.

ii) They have also enhanced responsiveness

→ They have influenced policies on Coastal Zone Management

→ Right to Clean Air under Article 21 was campaigned - IQ Air global pressure group

→ Issues of climate change highlighted

However, the pressure groups have concerns -

i) They may use illegitimate means such as strikes to lobby government

ii) They are loosely organised in nature.

However, pressure groups have played an important role in upholding SC judgment TN Godavarman.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Preamble of Indian Constitution establishes equality and justice as fundamental principles.

The Supreme Court has acknowledged SEX WORK AS A PROFESSION -

i) In Budhadev Singh case, Supreme court held that sex workers have right to live a dignified life.

ii) In Nanit Sharma case, court had held right to dignity to all as basic feature of constitution

The court's judgment is a remarkable step in ensuring rights and equality for sex workers →

* It upholds fundamental rights

under Article 19, 14 and 21 to sex workers

* It provides basic minimum income with dignity to them

* They can reach out to courts for violation of right.

Justice Verma commission held that sexual consent differs from those involving women in trafficking.

However, challenges persist -

1. the social stigma attached to their work is continued in society

2. They are discriminated against equal pay for work (DPSP)

3. They are devoid of educational and health facilities even at public run institutes.

Sex work as a profession has upheld the Supreme court's duty in bringing social revolution in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian constitution provides justice for all - political, economic, social; being a welfare state.

District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA) are formed by district level bodies under Legal Services Act.

ROLE OF DLSA -

i) Providing free legal aid

- Under Article 39 (A) of 42nd amendment of Constitution, free legal aid is given to vulnerable, ~~weak~~ disabled, women, etc
- The fee of court proceedings, if taken, are nominal
- They provide speedy justice delivery
- It upholds the right to ~~free~~ equality (Article 14) in

giving aid

ii) Disseminating legal awareness

- DLSA involves local participation to hold public meetings, campaigns for generating awareness
  (eg) - Dowry prohibition act in rural areas

- They help bring justice to doorstep
- It involves participation of women to disseminate awareness on Lok adalats, family courts.

However DLSA lack due to -

* They are ineffective in organisation
* Lack of staff and training
* High burden of court proceedings

DLSA are a meaningful source to bring peace and prosperity to all by 2030 (SDG)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The collegium system is the system of appointment of judges in judiciary.

Under this the judges are appointed by President of India after concurrence of Chief Justice and four senior most judges of Supreme Court.

The COLLEGIUM SYSTEM has SUCEEDED in -

① Bringing independence of judiciary by preventing appointment solely by executive

② It has helped in ~~separ~~ maintaining checks and balances.

③ The system has allowed to fill

the vacancies according to seniority of judges

~~How~~ The collegium system is criticised for its functioning -

i) Opaque functioning - judges are appointing judges
- no information in public on appointment of judges

ii) Against separation of power principles

iii) Merit is undermined

iv) Can create conflict between judiciary and executive
(eg) - MoU of collegium

There is a need to bring transparency in their functioning while upholding independence of judiciary as a basic feature of constitution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services in present 21st century has an effective role to play in implementation of policies and good governance.

These challenges are further amplified due to -

(1) Bureaucratic apathy

(2) Red tapism and crony capitalism

(3) Low growth of country due to COVID 19

(4) Downfalls in policy implementation

REFORMS needed to address the present day challenges -

i) ARC 2nd recommends ingraining ethical values using Code of Ethics

ii) There should be use of New Public Management to build the gap between citizens and governance

iii) Capacity building of civil servants

(eg) - karmayogi platform

iv) Building the digital divide to ensure smooth functioning of e-governance models.

civil servants are the lynchpin of federalism to address the gaps in welfare state.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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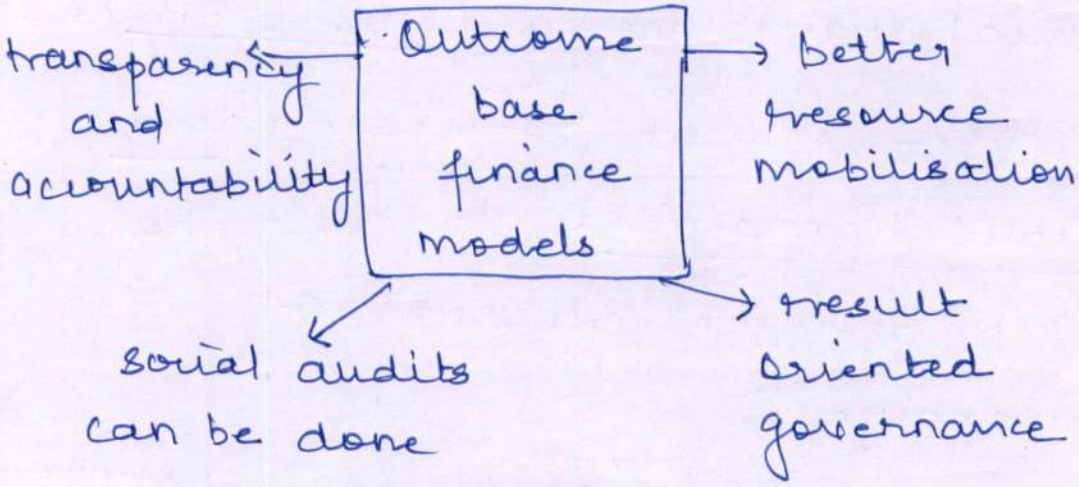
Outcome based finance models are based on criteria of providing resources on results achieved.



It can help bring change and deliver socio-impact at scale -

(1) It can help in monitoring of policies on grounds.

eg - MNREGA

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) It can engage participative governance

(3) It can lead to evaluation of impact of policies

(eg) - only 70% of funds under Nirbhaya has been utilised yet

(4) It can prevent fiscal deficit expenditure of government

(5) The auditing of policies helps bring transformation of policies

(6) Social Impact Bonds can help in mobilising resources such as WASH, infrastructure, etc.

Outcome based financing can aid welfare governance in India.

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Females constitute around 48% of population in India (2011 Census) while literacy rate of around 65%.

There is a WIDE GAP between –

(1) Numbers of females graduating

→ AISHE Report shows that females graduating has outnumebered the males graduates

→ India stands at first in world in STEM female graduates

(2) Those entering workspace

→ The labour force participation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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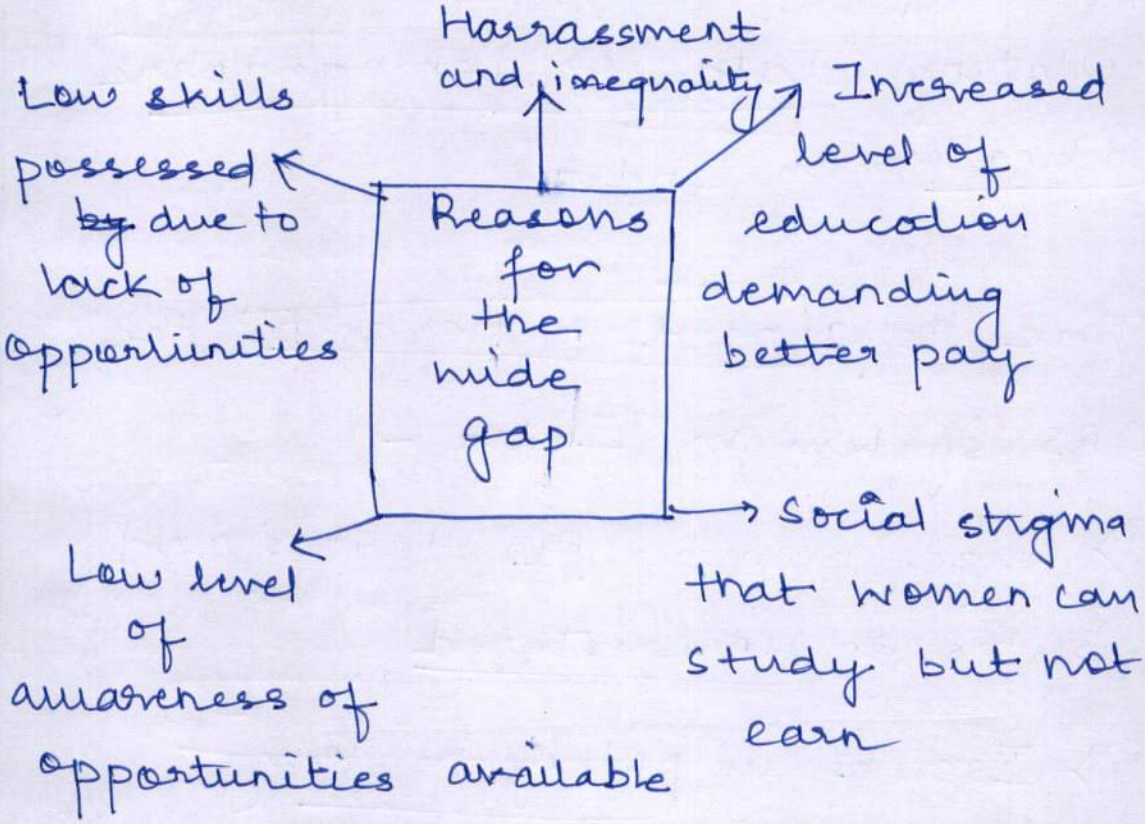
rate (FLFPR) has decreased to 33% (Economic survey 2022-23)

→ Only around 20% of jobs are held by women.



This can be [addressed] by –

→ Improving female led MSMEs and labour intensive sectors

→ Skill development, equal pay

→ gender equality in education (NEP 2020)

Women's participation in workforce can increase GDP by 1.5%.

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration System in India is responsible for collecting and collating data on demographic indicators in India

There is a need to revamp the CRS system in India -

i) Huge number of deaths and births go unregistered

ii) Issues in policy making specific to regional background

iii) Increasing population of country with demographic bulge

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iv) Inclusive growth

There are challenges -

→ Data collection becomes difficult

→ Fraud and illegal nexus on killing female children

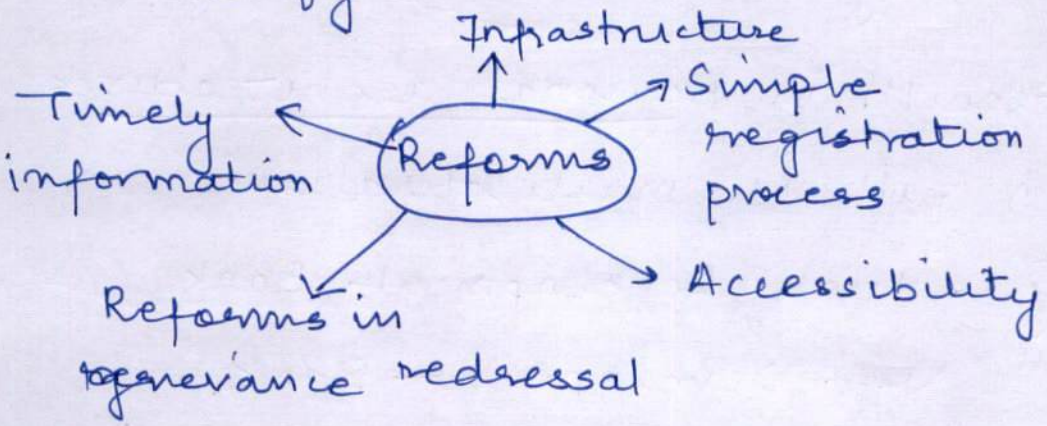
→ Dead bodies trafficked

→ Infrastructural deficits in CRS

→ Lack of staff and training in the management

→ Conduct of Census ~~and~~ is still pending

→ Many do not possess documents to verify



CRS is essential for policy making to bring maximum governance.

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF was created as a liberal architecture along with world Bank to provide economic stability to nations.

IMF
- Address Balance of payment problems
- Reduce deficits of government
- Loans to correct economic instability and growth.

The current economic realities faced by IMF -

(1) Growth in regional architectures with fall of multilateralism

eg - Asian Development Bank
- New Development Bank
- Sri Lanka loans from China

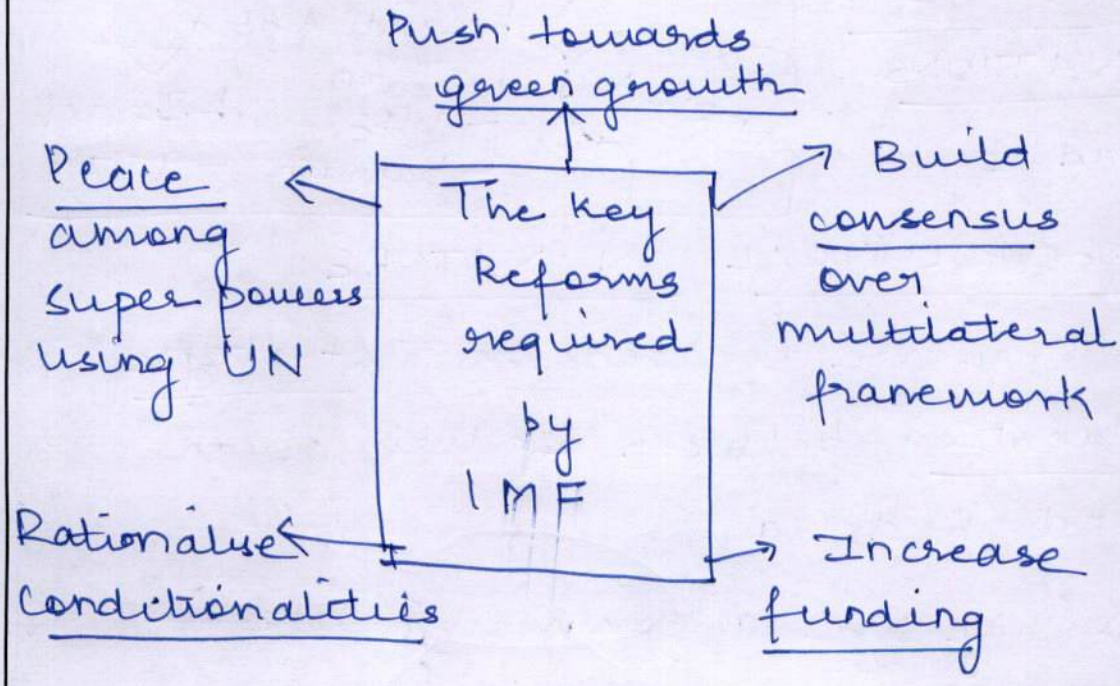
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Growing divergence in consensus between Global North and Global South

(3) Trade war and super power rivalry

eg - USA - Russia, China - USA

(4) Decreasing financial contributions to IMF to cope up with deficits



IMF stands as an institution to help bridge the gap and accelerate growth in all economies

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

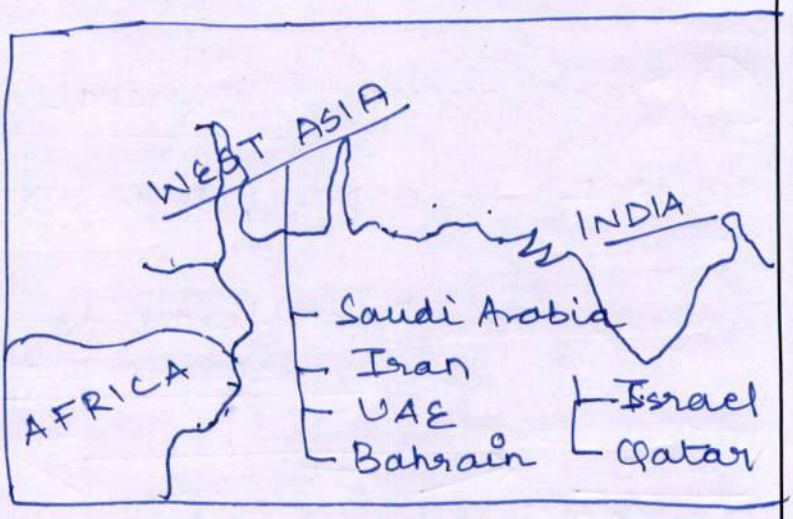
In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

West Asia region is significant for India's Look West Policy (2005).

The relations with the region are geostrategic in nature.

The relations with the WEST ASIAN NATIONS had been



GEOPOLITICAL IN NATURE

i) They are located on a strategic location between Indian ocean and Red Sea

ii) They are a common route to reach Central Asian nations

eg - Iran

iii) they also reach around Eurasia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The relations have transformed to GEO-ECONOMICS -

(i) The region is important for its strategic oil requirements

eg - India 70% importer of oil with major imports from Iraq, Saudi Arabia

(ii) They area in rich with remittances

eg around $111 bn remittances is received by India majorly from Middle east / West Asia

(iii) Trade ties have strengthened

eg - UAE - India Comprehensive Economic Partnership

The reasons for the transformation -

→ push to relations with Indo Abrahmic accord

→ Changing power positions

→ Commitment to become global manufacturer.

The policy towards West Asia is driven by philosophy of Vasudev kutumbakam.

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition Commission of India is a statutory body established under Competition Commission Act 2005 replacing the Monopolistic Trade Restrictive Activities (MTRPAct).

The role of CCI has been -

i) Furthering healthy competitiveness -

→ It ensures the market policies are run in letter and spirit

→ It hears complaints regarding restrictive practices

→ It maintains free and fair trade in line with Companies Act 2013

→ It ~~tre~~ acts against monopoly of companies under IPR laws.

ii) It aims at innovation and effectiveness -

→ The free market policies create a culture of innovation

eg - India has improved its ranking in Innovation Index (WIPO) by coming under top 50.

→ It has helped in maintaining Ease of doing business

→ It has allowed privately players to actively participate in Indian markets

eg - FPI inflows increased between (2000 - 2020)

→ It upholds the laws such as compulsory licensing in times of need.

However, the CCI is plagued with challenges →

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

i) It has high pendency rates to resolve cases

ii) The companies do not adhere to the guidelines issues

iii) It lacks suo motto power

iv) It lacks staff and funding

There is a need to reform CCI -

→ Building greater convergence of national and state policies

→ Upholding ethical norms of business practices

→ Giving power to suo motto petition cases

CCI can act as a bridge to fill the gaps required ~~between~~ to achieve developed status by 2047 by inducing economic growth

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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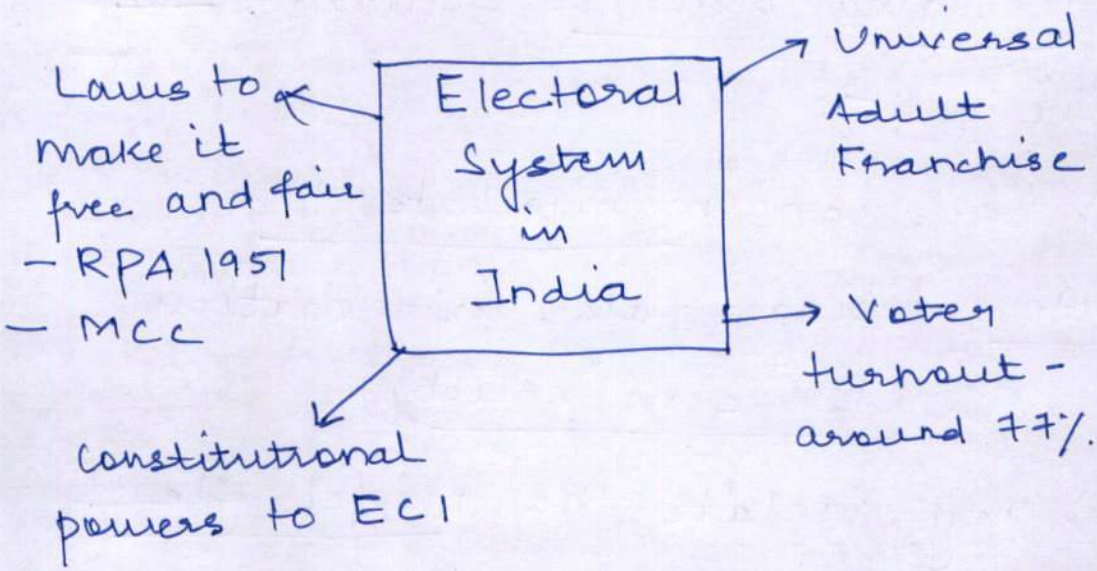
Article 324 of Indian Constitution upholds free and fair elections to be conducted by Election Commission of India.



However, there are issues in electoral system -

i) Criminalisation of politics
ii) Use of money and muscle power
iii) Lax implementation of MCC
iv) Less powers to ECI in matters of punishment to parties.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The MENACE OF PAID NEWS is another issue during elections →

i) It is used by political parties to spread communal elements during elections

ii) Paid news are used to show the ideological biasness towards ~~only~~ one party

iii) They can manipulate the voters using false information (infodemic in society)

iv) They violate the model code of conduct.

v) Election commission lacks powers to suo moto act in such cases due to lack of right information

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Paid news can be made an ELETORAL OFFENCE, but the CHALLENGES are -

① High pendency of cases under high courts - such can increase the burden

② Changes to be made in RPA 1951 - legislative will along with political will is required

③ Defining what can be considered as paid news

④ Criticism from media houses - infringment of freedom of press under Article 19.

There is a need to reform the electoral system →

i) Supreme court guidelines on selection of candidates

ii) Adherence to Model Code of Conduct

iii) Dinesh Goswami recommendations

Elections in India should be free and fair as they are essential for functioning of democracy.

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 25 - 28 provide Freedom of religion to all citizens and non citizens.

In the Shirur Mutt case, Supreme court called upon doctrine of essentiality to show the essential practices that form basic features of religion.

The doctrine of essentiality was applied by judiciary -

→ Sabrimala case - Court upheld the rights of women of menstruating age to enter the temples.

→ Karnataka Hijab case - The court upheld the rights to wear hijab during school for girls.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The doctrine of essentiality has been fundamental in upholding rights of citizens →

i) The doctrine undermines the illegitimate practices of religion

ii) It upholds Article 21 - right to life and personal dignity

iii) It shows that religious / customs have to be in link with constitutional morality

iv) It prevents degeneration of society and brings social change.

However, the doctrine is also criticised →

(1) Judges are the ones to decide positive law and not religious laws

(2) Judges lack knowledge about

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

religious texts

(3) It is criticised as judicopapism by courts

(4) Religious practices are distinct from religion - to - religion. There cannot be any generalisation using constitutional values.

There is a need to STRIKE BALANCE BETWEEN Religious practices and constitutional morality -

i) India follows positive model of secularism hence, any practice should not discriminate

ii) State should take positive steps when there is a need to ameliorate bad practices of any religion

iii) Religious rights should not be infringed.

Supreme court shall continue to act as court of Indians.

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the largest democracy in world. The constitution makers adopted parliamentary form of government for the democratic citizens.

The SIZE OF THE GOVERNMENT needs to be limited because of -

i) Inefficiency in governance due to large size of government

ii) Filling seats using political bias, with own members

iii) Delays in implementation due to more clearances

iv) Less accountability of members

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

v) More dissent by members.

vi) Can lead to political factions hence leading to instability in state

vii) Opposition role becomes less constructive.

viii) Less expertise in working if government of amateurs

However,

Increased size of government in India can also have positive effects

① Upholding culture of debate and deliberations

② More representative of constituencies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) More better analysis according to more views

(4) No hasty decision - checks. rule of law is upheld

(5) Prevents concentration of power

According to 91st constitutional amendment - the Council of Ministers shall not ~~at~~ exceed 15% of strength of Lok Sabha.

Hence, the need is to focus on governance than size of government -

1) Better policy implementation

4) Representative and participative governance

2nd ARC recommended citizen centric governance

The formation of government should be to uphold the principle of maximum governance with minimum government.

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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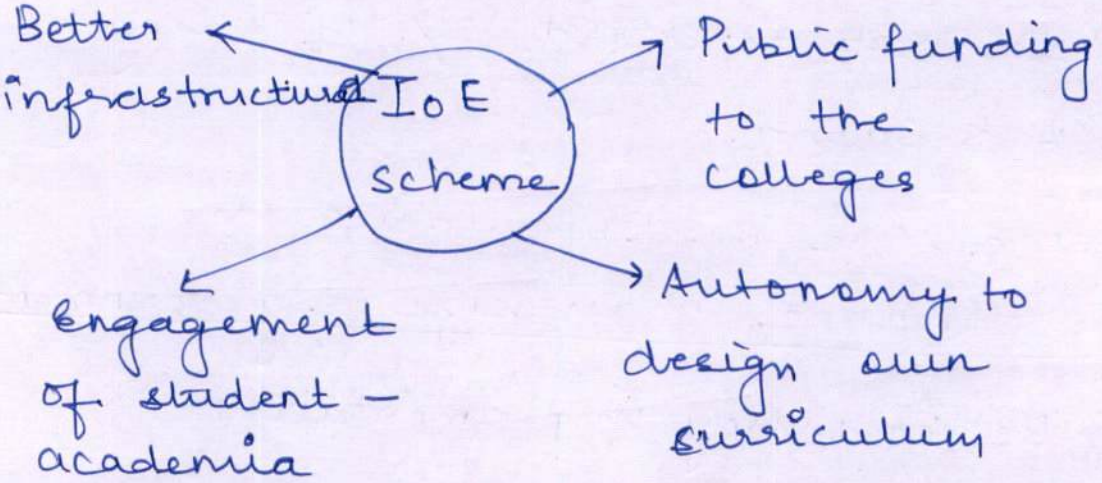
Institute of Eminence scheme was launched as part of educational reforms to bring quality and affordable education.



The IoE scheme is yet to become the game changer -

i) Low funding - The education sector spending has decreased

among all other social sector initiatives - Economic survey 2022-23

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Infrastructural constraints -

The underfunding of scheme has led to gaps in world class infrastructure

(3) Underutilisation of fund and disparity among funding - culture of donations

(4) Quality of education

- According to India Skills report 2023, around 2/3 of youth is not ready for the present day jobs

(5) Gaps in research and teachers -

- The teacher: student ratio is still low. Around 19% of time is not utilised properly

(6) Digital gap

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Government has set a target of achieving 50% Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education by 2030.

This can be achieved by REFORMS in the scheme -

I) Providing timely funding to scheme

- NEP 2020 advocates 6% of GDP at funding to education sector

II) Monitoring of scheme implementation using blockchain technology

III) Using AI in education to train and develop culture of "earn while you learn".

IV) Maintaining balance of teacher: student ratio and culture of innovation

Educational reforms are a necessity to increase the efforts to achieve SDG 4 by 2030.

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) involves the use of technology to transform the relations between government and citizens. It is a part of e-governance framework in India

DPI - INNOVATIVE and CONVENIENT PUBLIC SERVICES

- It provides easy access to government information eg - Aadhar
- It treats citizen as centre of development
- It helps in innovative solutions to modern challenges
- eg - Digilocker to provide

all ~~information~~ documents at one place

DPI - INCLUSIVE and ACCESSIBLE -

- It tends to include the marginal groups of society
- It makes it accessible to all by bridging the distance gap
- It makes use of architecture to uphold rights of all

eg - The ~~to~~ LGBTQ+ group can take online IDs

- One Nation One Ration Card for migrants distress

DPI - TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- It brings out information about government working

eg - RTI framework

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- It helps in better evaluation of policy implementation

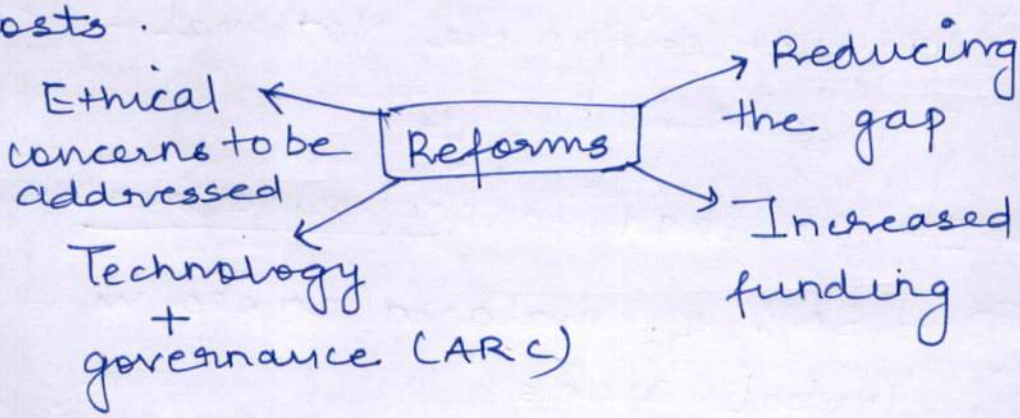
eg - COWIN platform during pandemic

DPI is still constrained with challenges -

i) Digital divide in India - While 42% urbans, only 17% rurals can use internet

ii) Gender divide - many women who are still unaware about government policies

iii) Issues in digital penetration of infrastructure due to high costs.



DPI is critical in governance of nation. to aid whole of government approach.

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Health is a developmental goal to be achieved under SDG-3 as a signatory to the UN-SDG Charter.

Right to Health is seen as a fundamental right under Article 21 by Supreme court.

It can ensure -

i) Increased social indicator improvements

eg - To bring 80% institutional deliveries as per National Population Policy

ii) It can lead to inclusive health

eg - 30% of malaria cases in tribal areas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iii) It can lead to an integrated health infrastructure

eg - National Digital Health Mission

iv) It can ensure universal health coverage

eg - PM Jan Aarogya Yojana

However, there are GAPS to achieve Right to Health -

i) Infrastructural

- There are low number of beds - 0.40/1Lakh population (WHO - 3/1Lakh)
- Around 70% of population in rural areas have just 20% hospitals
- Many primary health centres (PHC) are devoid of basic services

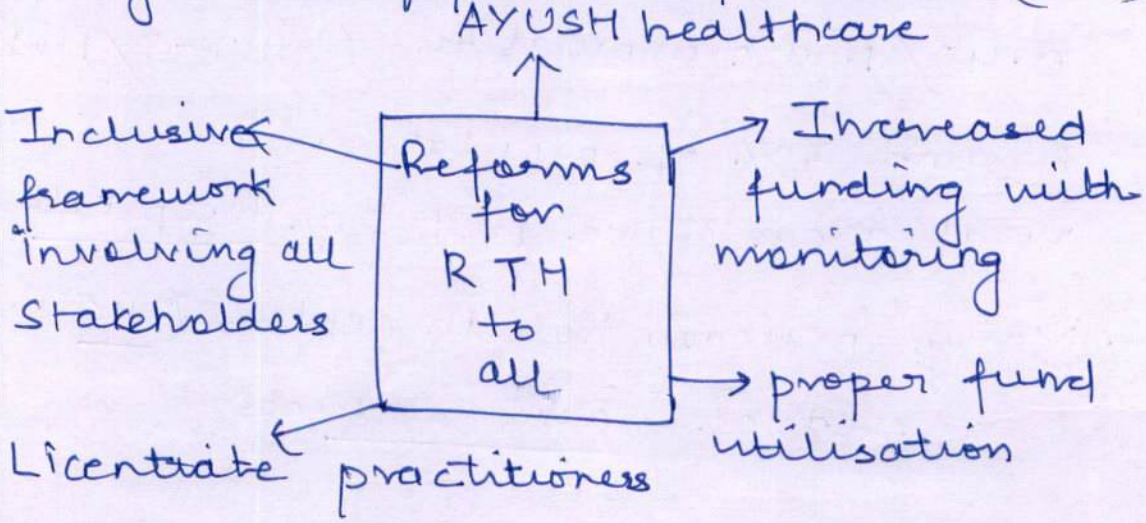
ii) Social

- Access of women is restricted due to low awareness.

- The LGBTQ community is discriminated, also PWD

iii) Financial

- Low health expenditure in budget - only 2.1% (recommended 3% by National Health Policy)
- Low funding towards senior health care
- More skewed funding towards mitigative than curative healthcare.
- High out of pocket expenditure (OPPE)



NITI aayog pushes healthcare reforms to be based on finding the best fit than best model.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The third gender in society constitutes around 2% of population in India.

Supreme court in ~~Keshavnanda~~ Puttuswamy ~~Bhanti~~ case upheld Right to gender and privacy under Article 21

- The third gender has been give legislative nudge under Transgenders Protection Act, with reservations in employment
- Supreme court in Navtej Singh Johar case has decriminalised ~~Article~~ Section 377 on homosexuality

However, the gender is STILL NOT ENGENDERED

1) The social stigma attached to

the gender still looms high.

- They are excluded from family's membership
- The patriarchal norms are against acceptance of their identity

ii) Crimes against third gender

- There is lack of provision of police protection to gender
- They are still trafficked for the organs (Article 23 violated)

iii) Economic hardships

- They are discriminated against in white collar jobs despite merit
- They rely on begging for their needs (Article 14 violated)

iv) Low political participation at grassroot levels (low political equality)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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v) The marriage rights are also forbidden due to gendered segregation of concept of marriage.

There is a need of Reforms to bring them at par with other genders -

1. Affirmative action policies
   eg - reservation at local levels like women and ST./SC.

2. Creating tribunals for addressing the grievances redressal.

3. Technology to connect them with mainstream

4. Monitoring of legislative policies and funding given

Transgenders / third gender should be treated with equal dignity and respect. (Fundamental duty).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, earlier Shanghai 5, was formed in 2001 with membership of Uzbekistan. It is a political-economic and security architecture for Central Asian region

India and Pakistan joined as members in 2017. India has following expectations with SCO -

1) Push to Connect Central Asia Policy

ii) Maintaining peace and stability through counter terrorism operations under RATS.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iii) Reduce the influence of China on the Central Asia

iv) Maintain the continuity of global programmes

eg - INSTC project

v) Peace in Afghanistan

The FACTORS PREVENTING INDIA TO FULFILL EXPECTATIONS

1. China's policies and influence in region

eg - BRI and Silk road project
- relations with Kazakhstan

2. Pakistan's role

eg - tensions on borders prevent engagement at SCO
- low level of political meets and diplomatic engagements

iii) Russian influence in region
- growing closeness with China
- virtual meet in 2022 to prevent any roadblocks

iv) Engagements of India with USA has prevented bonhomie

The SCO obligations can be achieved by -

1. Diplomatic balancing to be pursued as and when required
2. Engaging with Central Asian nations to spur economic interdependence and counter terrorism operations
3. Afghanistan - India relations to improve along with remaining friends with Russia.

SCO as an organisation can help in upholding the values as ~~leader~~ global power

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India - USA relations have transformed from estranged democracies to Comprehensive Strategic Partnership in 2022.

INDIA - USA RELATIONS have been strong in areas of -

(1) High level of diplomatic and Head of State meets.

eg PM Modi gifted was gifted Legion of Merit

(2) Bilateral economic trade has touched around $181 bn with setting the target of $300 bn

(3) Cultural ties have been established

with Indians opening ~~restaurants~~, restros, yoga centres in USA

(4) Diaspora

- Indian diaspora is second largest in USA after Mexicans
- They are high income individuals with considerable impact on politics of ~~region~~ USA.

(5) Defence ties have strengthened with India becoming major defence partner in 2016. USA is 4th largest market for defence imports in India.

(6) The civil nuclear agreement 2008 was the big thing in relations

(7) The ICET has TRANSFORMED the partnership in field of TECHNOLOGY -

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ The exchange of technology, for first time, can enhance the trust ~~deficit~~ among the countries

→ It can increase recomsaince capacity of India

→ the intelligence provided by USA can further be enhanced.

The transformation in partnerships ~~are~~ due to following reasons –

1. Growing animosity of China and USA in new cold war
2. Russian dependence of India has pushed USA to make efforts
3. India as a swing state in US grand strategy of hegemony
4. India as net security provider in Indo pacific

India USA relations have taken a leap forward where not even sky is the limit of partnership

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK